THE ALMOND TREE.

NAMES.

A. لوز

G. Αμυγδαλαι.

L. Amygdalus.

I. Amandola.

G. Mandel.

F. Amandier.

S. Almendra

D. Amandel

PARTS USED.

The Kernel of the Fruit.

PREPARATIONS.

An Oil by Expression from the bitter and from the sweet Almonds

PLACE.

Almond Trees grow in Spain, Barbary, and the Southern Part of France: with us they seldom form fine Trees.

TIME.

They blossom very early here, but sooner where they are Natives. The Fruit ripens in September.

DESCRIPTION.

The Almond makes no large Tree, the Bark 1 is of a greenish brown, the Leaves 2 are finely serrated, of a full green, smooth and shining; the Backs are whitish. The Wood of the last Year 3-3, with the Fruit, that of the present Year 3-4. The Blossom-Buds for the following Year 5. A Leaf-Bud 6. The Cup or Calix of the Blossom 7, which is brownish towards the Tips: The Blossom 8 is a Rosy Flower, of a fine Colour, like the Peach. The Embrio of the Fruit is a pale green 9. The Style 10 has a yellow Top. The Chives 11-11, are of the same Colour as the Flower. The Summits 12, are coverd with a yellow Farina 13. The Fruit 14, is light green of a greyish Turn, coverd with a white Cottony Down, sometimes of a brownish red next the Sun. The Almond 15, has a Shell of a light yellowish brown, with many Cavities in it, which are Passages from the Stalk to the Husk. The same opend 16, which discovers the Passage that conveys Nourishment from the Stalk to the Kernel, which is white, coverd with a white thin Skin, and over that a thick light reddish brown one, something rough when dried. 12, 13, are magnified.

VIRTUES.

The sweet are used in cooling Emulsions; the bitter in Cosmetics.

T. Sheldrake delin. *C.H. Heinrich sculp.*

M S H